



The

# ANNUAL REPORT

for

- 1954 -

of the Medical Officer of Health

## URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

T. P. O'GRADY,  
M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

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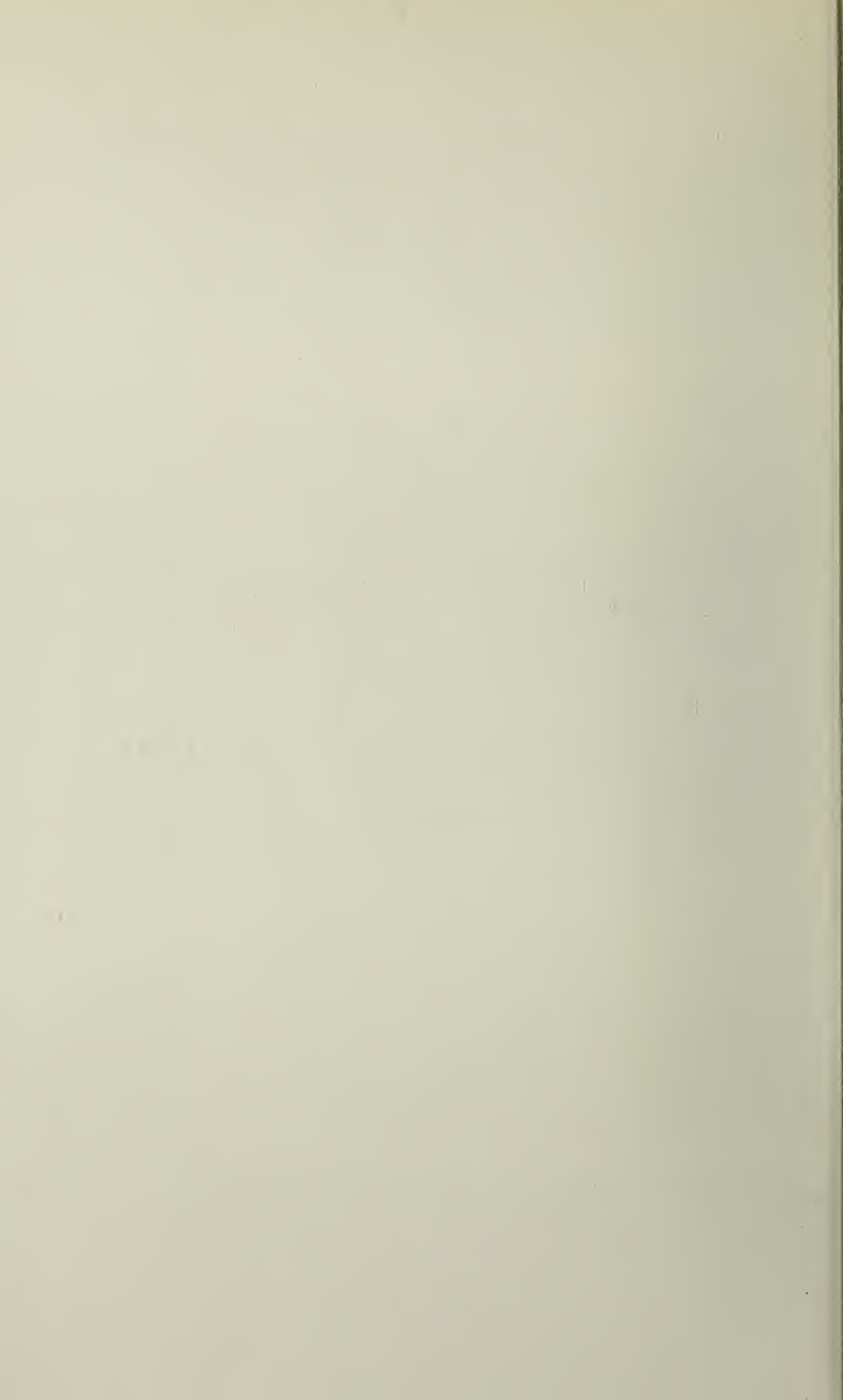
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Health Department,  
422, Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.  
July, 1955.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Council:*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for 1954 on the health of the district.

My appointment as your Medical Officer of Health dated only from June, 1954, following the resignation of Dr. Ellis Taylor, who left to take up another appointment. This, together with the fact that full comments on various aspects of health are contained within the body of the report prompts me to confine my introductory remarks to just two or three points.

As measured by mortality rates and incidence of infectious disease, the health of the district during the year was quite satisfactory. It must be admitted, however, that the modern concept of public health demands a more adequate yardstick for estimating health than mere death rates. The amount of sickness and disability, including mental illness, is a problem requiring more exact estimation, and analysis, so that suitable preventive measures be taken to ensure that people may not only be kept alive, but be enabled to live healthily.

The continued absence of diphtheria is most gratifying; nevertheless, if this happy state of affairs is to endure, it is necessary to keep on stressing the need for continued effort to maintain and indeed improve our immunisation figures. The recent introduction into our clinics of a combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough will doubtless increase the anti-diphtheria immunisation figures as well as providing protection against that dangerous and distressing disease whooping cough.

Tuberculosis figures show a reduction in the number of deaths and also in the number of new notifications received during the year. The latter is especially marked in respect of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and is no doubt due in great part to improved milk supply.

The large proportion of total deaths attributable to heart disease and cancer are to a large extent a reflection of the increasing proportion of the population in the older age groups where such diseases are most prevalent. In this connection, I must refer to the splendid work of the Council in providing suitable housing accommodation for the old folk and also to the excellent work being done by an enthusiastic Old People's Welfare Committee.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their stimulating and encouraging interest in the work of this Department; and to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Mann, and members of the staff for their ever willing and wholehearted co-operation.

To Dr. Phillips and Mr. Prenton I am indebted among other things for the compiling of this report, which, without their efforts, would be no better than the common run of dull anæmic Annual Reports.

Yours faithfully,

T. P. O'GRADY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

1954-55

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*Chairman :*

Councillor Ernest Thompson

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor Joseph Reed

Councillor Robert Bottoms

Councillor Fred Corfield

Councillor George Howard, J.P.

Councillor Ralph Semple, J.P.

Councillor Harold Taylor

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Councillor Alfred Winterbottom

*Clerk of the Council :*

L. Stott, Esq.

## STAFF

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<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> .....	E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (until 9th May, 1954.)
	T. P. O'GRADY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., (from June, 1954.)
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i> .....	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i> ...	G. W. MAXTED, M.S.I.A., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Cert. of R.S.I., Smoke Inspector (Until 31.3.54.)
	A. A. WILD, M.R.I.P.H.H., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods.
	A. RENSHAW, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. (From 17th May, 1954.)
<i>Chief Clerk</i> .....	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk- Shorthand Typist</i> .....	Mrs. G. BARRELL (until 13.9.54). Miss B. GARSIDE (from 4.10.54).
<i>Junior Assistant</i> .....	D. J. HAMER (until 28.6.54). D. ROBINSON (from 16.8.54).



## SECTION A.

### VITAL STATISTICS

**Population — 31,550.**  
(Registrar General's Estimate, mid-1954)

<b>Live Births</b>	{					M.	F.	Total
		Legitimate ...	...	...	...	215	194	409
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	7	13
		Total ..	...	...	...	<u>221</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>422</u>

Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1954      13.4

Adjusted Rate      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      14.0

**Stillbirths**      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      8      6      14

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...      ...      32

**Deaths**      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      168      156      324

Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1954      ...      10.3

Adjusted Rate      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      11.3

#### Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion      ...      1

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...      2.29

#### Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under one year of age      ...      ...      14

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births      ...      ...      33

#### Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age      ...      ...      9

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births      ...      ...      21

## **PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA AND GENERAL STATISTICS**

### **PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT**

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Lancashire Pennine Hills, about six miles to the North-east of Manchester. It adjoins Royton on the North and East sides, Oldham on the East, Middleton on the West and Manchester and Failsworth on the South and South-west.

Chadderton covers an area of 3015 acres and the height above sea level varies from 300 to 500 feet.

The sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale, overlying clay and the coal measures, but in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

### **SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

Chadderton is a working class district. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade, manufacture of textile machinery, aircraft production and garment manufacture. There is also a large printing and bleach works in the district.

In parts the area is densely populated containing much old property, but the remaining part of the district is semi-rural in character and contains some of the housing estates. Some farm land is still worked in the North-west part.

Respiratory disease and Rheumatism are common affections in the district and these conditions have been aggravated this year by the severe and prolonged winter.

Throughout the whole of 1954, short-time working in the textile industries was negligible. In the Autumn the number of persons temporarily stopped rose slightly, but this appeared to be a seasonal increase only and the figures soon returned to a low level. Nevertheless, in the later months there was evidence of uneasiness in cotton circles created mainly by the threat of increasing foreign competition, and the possibility of more short-time working in the fairly near future was forecast.

The numbers of wholly unemployed decreased steadily and by the year end, the figures were the lowest recorded for the past three years. Apart from the uncertainty in the textile industry, opinion generally is that employment should continue stable.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area ... ..	3015 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1954) ... ..	31,550
Population (Census, 1951) ... ..	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1954 (according to rate books) ... ..	10,971
Rateable value ... ..	£194,264
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated) ... ..	£755
Number of inches of rain during 1954 ... ..	62.87
Number of days on which rain was recorded ... ..	249
Number of hours sunshine during 1954 ... ..	711.75
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ... ..	201
Highest temperature recorded during 1954 (29th September, 1954) ... ..	77°F.
Lowest temperature recorded during 1954 (2nd February, 1954) ... ..	18°F.

## POPULATION

The Registrar General has given the estimated population of Chadderton for mid-year 1954 as 31,550, an increase of 170 over the 1953 figure.

## BIRTHS

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of births, from 425 in 1953 to 422 in 1954 giving an adjusted rate of 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15.2 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

## MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. Provided that the woman, or both participants, reside in Chadderton, it is customary to consider a marriage in the Oldham Register Office in the Chadderton total, which was 207 during 1954, as compared with 195 in 1953.

## DEATHS

### Principal Causes of Death

Diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..	110
Cancer ... ..	48
Vascular Disease of the Nervous System ... ..	46
Diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..	45
Accidents ... ..	11
All other causes ... ..	64
Total ... ..	324

Death Rate 11.3 per 1,000

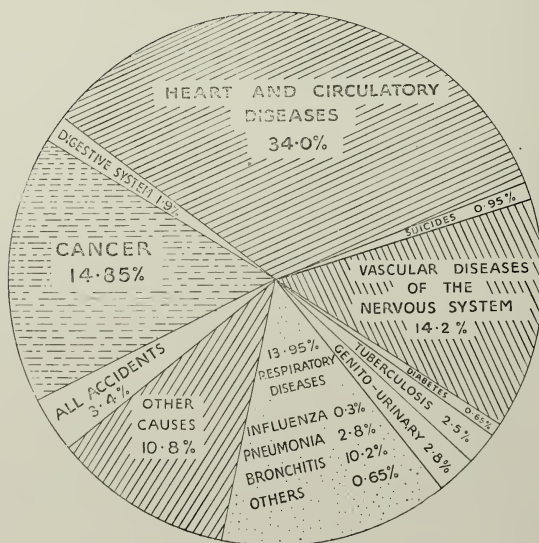
The adjusted death rate for 1954 was 11.3 per 1,000 and the crude death rate only 10.3 per 1,000. These figures compare favourably with last year's adjusted rate of 11.0 per 1,000 and are below the national average. Of interest is the Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate of 0.22 per 1,000 and the cancer death rate of 1.52 per 1,000.

There are no significant changes in the progress of the different causes of death in Chadderton, but attention may be drawn to the figure of 11 people who lost their lives in accidents.

Now other causes of death are being brought under control, accidents form a higher proportion of the total and attention should now be directed to eliminate these. Of the 11 deaths from accidents only two were traffic accidents; seven other persons met their deaths in their own homes.

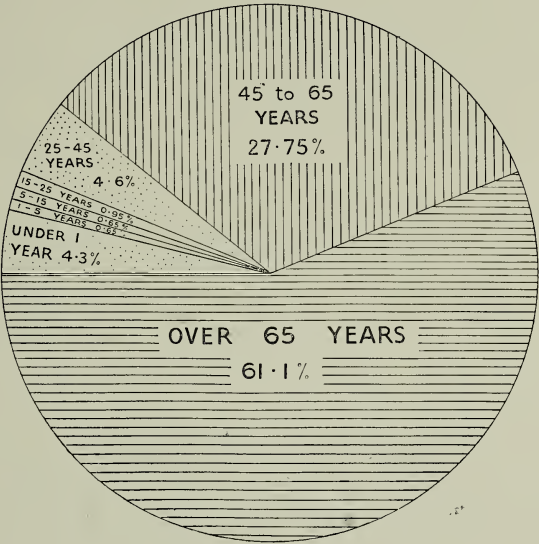
The high death rate from circulatory system disease is a feature common to all areas and is due to the fact that most people now live to a ripe old age. It is one of the causes of death, the prevention of which is at present more or less impossible because there is no way of preventing the deterioration of the heart and blood vessels with age.

### DEATHS — CAUSES



In the diagram below, an indication is given of the ages of which people in Chadderton die. It will be seen that two-thirds of them reach the age of 65 or over.

### DEATHS — AGES



### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death of a mother during pregnancy and this death was due to a self-induced abortion. The risks of this operation are very great and are not sufficiently realised by the general public.

### INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

As was indicated in last year's report the very low figures achieved for infant mortality and still births in 1953 were too good to be repeated. It is therefore no surprise to find the figures for the current year are higher and above the National average.

Figures for individual years in a place the size of Chadderton should not be accorded too great a significance.

In Chadderton there were but 14 deaths giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 33 per 1,000 live births. As is usual, most of the infant deaths occurred within the first four weeks. Nine of the fourteen deaths were in this first month.

			Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Neo-Natal Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate
1950	...	...	32	5	12
1951	...	...	15	13	24
1952	...	...	27	13	24
1953	...	...	18	12	19
1954	...	...	32	21	33



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon," Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

### MATERNITY SERVICE

#### Midwifery

Three midwives are employed to serve this area. Their addresses are as follows:—

Nurse J. Houghton, 6 Duddon Walk, Langley Estate, Middleton. MID 4784.

Nurse A. Jeffers, 469 Middleton Road, Chadderton. MAI 8043

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1 Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAI 6765.

#### Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

There has been a further increase in the number of expectant mothers attending ante-natal clinics in Chadderton. Nearly all women who are confined at home attend the clinic prior to their confinement. This is of advantage to them because it means that they get to know well the midwife who will subsequently attend them. The arrangement also seems to be not unwelcome to the family doctors in the area who are thus relieved of some of the routine work involved in ante-natal care. Relations between the doctors and the clinics are cordial and an effort is made to ensure that the general practitioner is consulted as to any action to be taken if a complication occurs.

Number of domiciliary births: 176.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of sessions .....	48	52
Number of women attending clinic .....	129	203
Number of attendances made .....	602	809
Average number attending per session ...	12.5	15.5
Average attendances per individual .....	4.6	3.9

In connection with the ante-natal clinic, provision has been made within the Division for expectant mothers to have the benefit of Relaxation Classes. These are held in the Health Centre, Durnford Street, Middleton. Instruction is given on the mechanism of child birth and simple exercises are taught which have the purpose of making the future confinement a natural and anxiety-free experience.

It is hoped in the near future to have a similar class in the Central Clinic, Chadderton.

Sometime after confinement it is advisable for the mother to be given a post-natal examination, either by her own practitioner or at a Clinic.

Post-natal clinics are held on the same days as the ante-natal clinics and the numbers of women who attended are given below:—

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Number of women attending .....	10	27
Number of attendances made .....	13	27

The sessions are held at the Central Clinic on Mondays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and at Eaves Lane Clinic on Thursdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

## INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Once the child is born the health services of the community do their best to ensure that the child becomes a healthy adult.

### Health Visitors

First the health visitor pays a visit to the home and meets the mother. She gives advice if necessary and may suggest that the mother visit the child welfare clinic. Sessions were held at Chadderton clinics as follows:—

Central Clinic ... ..	Tuesday 2 p.m. (Dr.'s session)
	Thursday 2 p.m.
Eaves Lane Clinic ... ..	Wednesday 2 p.m. (Dr.'s session)
	Friday 2 p.m. (Dr.'s session alternate weeks).

There has been a considerable increase in the attendances at the Child Welfare Clinics. This probably reflects the fact that three Health Visitors were employed in the area for the whole year. If the full employment of four health visitors were available the numbers would probably be higher still. It must be emphasised that one of the main functions of these nurses is to ensure the attendance at the clinic of those parents who need help most and these are often the ones who attend the least unless encouraged to do so.

	Central Clinic 1953—1954		Eaves Lane Clinic 1953—1954	
Number of sessions .....	102	102	101	102
Number of attendances .....	3012	3373	2873	3208
Number of Doctor's sessions .....	25	42	52	64
Number of examinations by Doctor	204	393	410	581
Number of individual children who attended during the year .....	—	351	—	379

## SCHOOL HEALTH

### Minor Ailment Clinics

The School Health Clinics are held in the same buildings as the Child Welfare Clinics, and their object is to treat minor ailments which may occur in children able to attend school. The improved health of school children and the provision of free medical care for the whole family under the National Health Service means that these clinics do not now discharge such an

important function as they did. However, regular sessions are still held at both Eaves Lane and Central Clinics.

	Central Clinic	Eaves Lane Clinic
Total number of sessions held .....	149	133
Number of attendances .....	532	457
Number of Doctor's sessions .....	32	29

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation rate in Chadderton is fairly good though it could be better especially in the age group under one year. There has been an increase in the number inoculated as compared with last year and in the future it is hoped to achieve still higher figures.

From now on it is the policy of the County Council to encourage immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus simultaneously with diphtheria. This will have the effect of encouraging more mothers to have their babies immunised as many are nowadays more afraid of whooping cough than they are of diphtheria. It is of course a very distressing disease and much more prevalent than diphtheria but it must be remembered that it is largely because of the immunisation campaign that the low incidence of diphtheria has come about. It must be said again that protection lies in immunisation and this is still carried out at the clinics or may be obtained from the family doctor. We have a duty to see that every child is immunised in the first year of life, and again just before starting school and at 10 years of age.

Number immunised at Welfare sessions at Chadderton Clinics .....	102
Number immunised by their own Medical Practitioner ...	191
Total re-inoculations at the Clinics .....	170
Re-inoculations by the child's own doctor .....	67

### Dental Clinic

The dental clinic is still operating on a part time basis. This is most unfortunate since it implies that the preventive aspect of dentistry does not receive full attention.

Details of the attendances made and treatments given are shown below.

	School		Expectant Nursing	
	Children	Infants	Mothers	Mothers
Examined by Dental Surgeon .....	883	63	12	23
Required treatment .....	856	58	12	23
Individuals treated .....	883	63	12	23
Attendances .....	2541	153	29	81
Extractions .....	T 1082	76	—	—
	P 297	—	46	50
Fillings .....	T 134	30	—	—
	P 494	—	8	19
Other Operations .....	T 33	94	—	—
	P 1325	—	19	56
T—Temporary				
P—Permanent				

## Ultra Violet Light

During the winter months regular clinics are held for babies and young children who are debilitated and have frequent colds, although improved nutrition of the child population has made this type of therapy of less importance than it used to be.

Number of children who attended for U.V.R. in 1954 .....	22
Number of attendances .....	246
Number of sessions held .....	54

## Ophthalmic Clinic

Once a fortnight the Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to one or other of the local hospitals.

Number of children examined in 1954 .....	235
Number of children for whom glasses were prescribed ...	169

## Orthopaedic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends this clinic once monthly to see cases referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the Physiotherapist who comes once weekly to instruct classes of children in appropriate remedial exercises.

Number of children examined in 1954 .....	97
Number of attendances .....	607

## Speech Therapy

Many children have minor speech defects which clear up spontaneously when they start school. A few with more serious defects need treatment and this is undertaken for Chadderton children at the Firs Hall Clinic, Failsworth.

During the year six Chadderton children received treatment at the Clinic. Of these one was discharged cured, one was discharged improved, and four were still attending at the end of the year. In addition to these, five children were interviewed and placed on the waiting list.

### Lip-Reading Instruction

During the year, Mr. Finnigan of the Lancashire County Council's staff has held classes in lip-reading for deaf children in the area. He has also held special sessions for the ascertainment of deafness with the audiometer.

Number of sessions held in 1954 .....	30
Number of children tested by audiometer .....	25
Number of children receiving instruction .....	6
Number of attendances made .....	112

## OTHER CLINICS

### Chest Clinic

Reorganisation by the Regional Hospital Board has resulted in the local chest clinic being moved to the Oldham and District General Hospital. Dr. Ratner remains the Consultant Physician in charge.



## **Tuberculosis After-Care**

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes throughout the Division of which Chadderton forms part. Although most of their time is taken up in this way, they also attend certain sessions at the Chest Clinic.

## **Venereal Diseases Clinic**

Treatment for patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

## **OTHER DOMICILIARY SERVICES**

### **Home Nursing Service**

The Lancashire County Council, through Health Division 14, provides the District Nursing Service and three female district nurses are seconded to Chadderton. The male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the Division.

The details of cases attended by the female nurses given below:—

Number of individual cases attended .....	498
Number of day routine visits .....	12678
Number of night routine visits .....	46
Number of casual visits .....	324

The male nurse has supplied the following figures:—

Number of individual cases on books end of 1953 .....	23
Number of new cases attended during the year 1954 .....	122

	145
Less cases completed (attendances ceased during year) ...	118
Number of individual cases on books end of 1954 .....	27

Total number of visits ..... 1947

### **Home Help Service**

This service is organised on a Divisional basis. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short term illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their homes.

The number of Chadderton cases attended is shown below:—

Home confinements .....	9
Confinements away from home .....	3
Sickness .....	35
Aged and Infirm .....	48
Tuberculosis .....	6

Total ..... 101

## **HOSPITALS**

### **General and Maternity**

Most Chadderton cases are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.



## **Infectious Diseases**

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

## **X-Ray Facilities**

As indicated previously, X-Ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Departments of the Oldham Hospitals.

## **LABORATORY FACILITIES**

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Most pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester, and during the year 599 faeces specimens were submitted. Of these, 350 were negative, but 231 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organism and 12 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium; six others were infected with Staphylococci Aureus.

Seven nose and throat swabs were also sent to the Public Health Laboratory, but all of them proved negative for the haemolytic streptococci or diphtheria organisms.

One blood specimen was submitted but this too was found to be negative for the typhoid and para-typhoid fever organisms.

Five blood specimens submitted for the influenza tests, four were found to contain influenza B. virus and the other was negative.

Three tins of "Galtee" Cream were submitted to the Laboratory but no Salmonellae were isolated.

To Dr. Parker, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff, our thanks for the valuable help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department, whenever asked for and so much appreciated.

## **UNMARRIED MOTHERS**

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local Health Authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

## **WELFARE SERVICES**

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the responsibility of the local health authority to provide accommodation for the aged and infirm who are in need of care and attention. Part III Allocated Accommodation is at Oldham and District General Hospital. Such accommodation is at present available at three hostels within the Division and, by agreement

with Oldham Welfare Services Committee, at Part III Allocated Accommodation, Oldham and District General Hospital Annexe. A new fifty place Hostel is in the course of erection in Chadderton. This type of accommodation is limited.

Chadderton has an Old People's Welfare Committee and members of the Committee include Councillors, District Nurses, Health Visitors and other interested people. The Nurses often visit old people in their homes. This Committee which is a voluntary body does splendid work in promoting and assisting the general well-being of all old people in the District. Four "Over Sixties Clubs" have already been organised by the Old People's Welfare Committee and are very well attended. Chiropody treatment has been arranged for the Old Folks at a small charge, and many are taking advantage of this service.

Further provisions of the Act require the local authority to provide temporary accommodation for people in urgent need thereof, for example, in cases of flooding, fire, etc., and such families in this area are usually lodged by arrangement with Oldham Welfare Services in allocation Part III.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind and the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities such as epileptics or spastics. A register of handicapped persons is being compiled and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

**CONVALESCENCE**

Applications for convalescence for adults or children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, although help is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes for the more seriously ill patient. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

**NURSERIES**

Day Nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who wish to go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the County Council Nurseries is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, eight cotton mills in the district provided accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills.

The two County nurseries were open for 245 days during the year and both have 33 places available for children.

Ages	Total Attendances	
	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green
0—1 year .....	1995	2275
2—4 years .....	5414	5155

**AMBULANCE SERVICES**

Chadderton patients are now taken to hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. The following figures have been supplied by the Ambulance Officer.

Patients going to hospital for general treatment .....	3704
Emergency calls .....	508
Infectious disease .....	13
	<hr/>
	4225

**CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948**

By the provisions of this Act certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for various reasons deprived of the normal care of their parents.

The Area Children's Officer for the Chadderton district is Miss E. Foggin and the office is at "Enville House," Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne (Telephone ASHton 2933). Miss Foggin has provided us with the following figures for 1954 in respect of the Chadderton district:—

	Families	Children
Number of applications for children to come into care .....	9	13
Number of children received into care .....	3	5
Other arrangements made .....	6	8

The five children who were received into care came from three families. Of these in one case the mother had to go into hospital for a long period of treatment for rheumatoid arthritis (the father had died), in another case the mother had to go into hospital for confinement and the father was unable to look after the children and in the other family the mother went to Brentwood Rehabilitation Centre.

All five children were boarded out, one in Chadderton, two in Middleton, and two near Nelson. Children are boarded out, if at all possible, since it is felt that this method of care is so much better for children than placing them in Children's Homes. Unfortunately, however, some children have to go into Homes owing to shortage of foster parents. This shortage is very real in Chadderton. On 31st December, 1954, there were only five children boarded out in four foster homes in the whole of Chadderton which has a population of over 31,000. Of these five children one had been placed as far back as 1940 and the other four children were boarded out in 1948. There is a very great need for Roman Catholic foster homes and for foster homes where the parents will take short stay cases of up to 6 months' duration.

An Area Committee has now been set up, partly with a view to encouraging the fostering of children. This Committee comprises County Councillors, Urban District Councillors, Probation Officers, N.S.P.C.C. Officer, The Divisional Medical Officer and

the Divisional Education Officer. This Council is represented by Councillor Hodgson of 29 Long Lane, Chadderton. It is hoped that the Area Committee with the co-operation of the local councils can arrange Public Meetings when the County Council's fostering scheme can be more fully explained.

In addition arrangements were completed during the year for the holding of regular case conferences in the districts within the Division. Those attending consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, Children's Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Officer, Health Visitor, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer and any other interested persons.

These meetings have proved very valuable in discussing problems "on the spot" and in effecting co-operation of various interested parties in reaching a solution to many difficult problems.



## SECTION C

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### MEASLES

After two years during which the incidence of measles was rather low, it was not surprising that there should be an upward trend this year. There were no deaths in Chadderton.

**Measles**  
**426 cases**

#### WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a decline in the number of cases of whooping cough as compared with previous years. As an efficient vaccine is now available it is proposed shortly to introduce mass immunisation against this disease as we already do for Diphtheria. One confidently expects a decline in the number of notified cases in the future.

**Whooping Cough**  
**83 cases**

#### SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

There was a decline in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and as usual the incidence of Erysipelas is very low. Nowadays both diseases almost invariably have a mild course.

**Scarlet Fever**  
**35 cases**  
**Erysipelas**  
**2 cases**

#### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often caused by the same organism as is responsible for the above two diseases. There were no cases this year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**  
**No cases**

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notified cases of tuberculosis showed a slight rise. This is common throughout the country due to the more active efforts now made to find every case of the disease. Deaths however remain at a reasonably low level, eight occurring during the year.

**Pulmonary T.B.**  
**20 cases**  
**Non-Pulmonary T.B**  
**1 case**

#### DIPHTHERIA

Again a high level of immunity to this disease has been maintained in the area due to the efforts of General Practitioners and Clinic Staff in prosecuting the immunisation programme. We must see to it that we maintain this adequate level, and keep the result the same again in Chadderton each year. No case of Diphtheria has occurred in the district since 1949.

**Diphtheria**  
**No cases**



## FOOD POISONING

The important causes of food poisoning are the organisms called the *Salmonellae*, the most dangerous of which is responsible for Typhoid Fever. The commonest of these is called *Salmonella Typhi - murium*. Other organisms responsible may be *Staphylococci* present in wounds of the skin or in the nose or throat—one such outbreak occurred during the year. Of a rather different type but conveyed in a similar way is dysentery. It is very infectious and spreads easily among small children. Fortunately the disease is usually mild.

<b>Typhoid &amp; Paratyphoid</b>
<b>No cases</b>
<b>Salmonella</b>
<b>2 cases</b>
<b>Dysentery</b>
<b>41 cases</b>

## A STORY OF AN OUTBREAK IN CHADDERTON

An interesting investigation took place into a local outbreak of food poisoning during the year.

Following on a report by a local doctor twelve cases of food poisoning with vomiting and diarrhoea were traced. Some of the cases occurred in Oldham. Specimens were taken and the causal organisms proved to be a *staphylococcus*. Pressed lamb prepared on the premises by a local butcher was suspect, but as it had been all sold none was available for examination. However the hands of the butcher were infected also and in the laboratory swabs from them gave a heavy growth of *staphylococci*. This seemed to be the solution to the mystery, and the cause of the outbreak.

Unfortunately further investigations did not confirm this source as being the cause. The *staphylococcus* from the butcher's hands was of a different type from that which caused the outbreak and finally one had to conclude that the true cause of the episode was still a mystery.

## MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

There were four cases of meningococcal infection in the area. The patients concerned were, as is usual, young children. There were no deaths.

<b>Meningococcal Infection</b>
<b>4 cases</b>

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

## SMALLPOX

Unlike last year when there were a number of cases of smallpox in Lancashire (though none in Chadderton), 1954 proved to be a year free of excitement as far as this disease was concerned. Parents must still be told of the necessity that children should be vaccinated at the age of three months. This would help to ensure a high level of immunity to smallpox in the community.

<b>Smallpox</b>
<b>No cases</b>

## **PNEUMONIA**

Fewer people die of pneumonia nowadays. Generally speaking the disease is now only a danger to the very young and the very old. There were 25 cases in the area during the year and nine deaths.

<b>Pneumonia</b> <b>25 cases</b>
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## **ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS**

Fortunately there were no cases of poliomyelitis in Chadderton in 1954.

Health Department,  
422 Middleton Road,  
Chadderton.  
July, 1955.

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

Sir,

I have the honour once again to submit an annual report upon the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and on the environmental circumstances of the district during 1954.

Concerning the staffing of the Department, there were changes both in the inspectorate and clerical personnel. Mr. George Maxted, an additional inspector, left to take up an appointment in Hull in April and his position was filled by Mr. Alan Renshaw on the 17th May, 1954. Mrs. Gladys Barrell the clerk/typist moved out of the area and her place was taken by Miss Beryl Garside on 4th October, 1954. Finally, the junior assistant, Mr. David Hamer secured an appointment with Oldham Corporation and his post was filled by Mr. David Robinson, who began duties on 16th August, 1954. The Council decided to appoint a pupil inspector and Mr. Harry Mousdell was appointed in November taking up his duties in January of this year.

Though the year did not see great advance much work was done that will be of importance in the future. A start was made on the conversion of a considerable number of pail closets to the modern type of convenience and next year I shall be able to report upon a great reduction in the number of pail closets. Whilst there was no notable Slum Clearance Scheme begun it is fairly gratifying to report that undertakings to close or demolish houses were accepted in twenty instances and five demolition orders were made. A beginning of the survey under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was also made. This act did not bring with it all the work expected and there are few owners who have attempted to obtain increase of rent under the provisions of the Act. Few applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received.

You will find in the general report that Meat Inspection once again gained some prominence and the unexpected decontrol by the Ministry of the slaughtering of animals for food caused no little upset. However, only two slaughterhouses came into use and the impression gained as the year went on was that there was a satisfactory meat supply for the district.

As in previous years where necessary comment on the various sections of the years work is made in the body of the report so that there is no need to enlarge at this stage.

I tender my sincere thanks to you for the pleasant and active way in which you have co-operated with the staff and myself, to Dr. Taylor for all his assistance, to the Committee for the way in which they have helped the Department in the formulation of policy, and to those members of other departments who have always been ready to assist and helped in the compilation of this report. I wish also to express my gratitude to the members of the staff in this Department. It is pleasing for any officer to record that the staff work willingly and together. Such is the spirit shown by the staff of this Department and I am indebted to them for the way they have performed their various duties.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES MANN,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

## **SECTION D**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

#### **WATER SUPPLY**

Oldham Corporation Water Department provides the bulk of the water supplied in the Urban Area. Two other undertakings, namely Manchester Corporation, which supplies houses in the South West Chadderton area, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, which provides water for houses in the Middleton Junction area, service the remainder of the area, except for a few isolated farmsteads and cottages which draw their supplies from shallow wells.

As the undertakings have their sources of supply in upland surface gathering ground it follows that the degree of hardness is low in all cases. All water is chlorinated.

There are no standpipes in Chadderton, but once again I must comment upon the fact that there still remain a great number of houses where the supply cannot be called fully satisfactory. This is due to too many individual supplies being taken from one service pipe with one common stop tap. It is difficult to find a practical solution, but until one can be found some occupiers find themselves unable to draw water whilst other taps are giving supply.

Approximately 39 houses use shallow wells for their supply, and again one has to report that there seems little hope of improving the situation in the immediate future.

#### **RIVERS AND STREAMS**

The Mersey Rivers Board is the Authority responsible for the supervision of the various streams in the area, and if there is any need for complaint I am happy to report that there is a good spirit of co-operation between the Board's inspectors and this department.

#### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

983 lineal yards of new sewer were laid in the servicing of properties built during 1954 is the report of the Engineer and Surveyor. Preparation for the treatment of Chadderton's sewage in the Oldham Corporation works still proceed, and I hope that soon it may be reported that the pumping plant and other equipment has been installed.

Much of the work in connection with the re-sewering of the Cowhill and Walsh Street area was in hand at the close of the year. This work will secure the abolition of 45 pail closets and is a forward step in the sanitary circumstances of the district.

The Sanitary Labourer made 1170 visits in attempting to clear choked drains during the year. In the examination of drainage systems, and the supervision of drainage repairs the Sanitary Inspectors made 1659 visits. It is true to say that most of the blockages were in drainage connected with waste water closets.



## **SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

During 1954, 85 waste water closets were converted to fresh water types, as also were four pail closets, whilst 11 trough closets were converted to individual flushing systems. As the year closed there were schemes in hand which will see a greater number of pail closets converted than has hitherto been reported upon. A special report was presented to the Committee on the number of pail closets existing in the District. As a result of this report 1955 should see the total of 233 considerably reduced.

It again proved necessary during the year to seek further financial assistance to maintain the grants of 50% of the estimated cost of conversions. The Council is to be congratulated for such generous assistance in trying to secure the abolition of what can only be described as obsolete sanitary arrangements. Chadderton still has 2468 of these waste water closets within its boundaries. Allowing for the demolition of unfit houses, and a rate of conversion of approximately 100 per annum, it looks as though upwards of 15 years will elapse before fresh-water closets have been substituted throughout the area.

Visitors to the area and people taking up residence who have come from other townships are often appalled at the antiquated conveniences provided, at some houses. In the early part of the century such closets might have been thought hygienic as opposed to the privy midden, but when one now contrasts them with the modern water closet one can only say "Get rid of them quickly." One has only to study the nature of complaints which require the attention of the sanitary labourer to learn that they give rise to considerable nuisance.

£25,000 would secure the abolition of all these out-of-date contraptions, the owners likewise having to pay £25,000. Is such a figure too high in an attempt to improve the hygienic disposal of body waste in this scientific age?

## **DISINFESTATION**

The practice of disinfecting verminous furniture during transit to Council houses was continued during the year. Altogether three such disinfestations were done. The inspectors made 150 inspections to ascertain the presence of vermin or otherwise.

Privately owned houses found verminous have been treated by the Council's staff, and in this connection 12 houses were treated.

## **RODENT CONTROL**

The Council's Rodent Operator made 1421 visits during the year, and a total of 625 treatments were carried out.

The tables on page 44 give a tabulated statement of what was done in the various types of premises. Free treatment is undertaken at dwelling houses, but where any work is done on business or agricultural properties then a charge is made.

Two sewer treatments were carried out as in past years and details can again be found on page 44

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

The report of the Cleansing Superintendent is to the effect that refuse collection was done by three van-type moving floor vehicles each manned by one driver and four loaders. Attempts to maintain an eight-day collection proved difficult because of labour difficulties, but during the year a total of 401,160 dustbins were emptied and 8709 tons of refuse were disposed of by controlled tipping. A mule-dozer was used to maintain the tip level and consolidate the material tipped.

A Lewin Sweeper-Collector Machine maintained regular sweeping of classified roads in the district, the unclassified streets being swept by five street orderlies.

Street gully cleansing was done by an 800-gallon Dennis gully emptier.

## **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

Seventeen smoke observations were made, during 1954, but in no case was it found necessary to take action for excessive emission. This is not to say that Chadderton is smoke free. There are yet chimneys in the area from which at times columns of black smoke can be seen. A heavy industrial area is not the place where one expects to see no smoke, but there is little practical reason why so much smoke should be observed.

Much publicity was given to Atmospheric Pollution during the year by the publication of the report of the Beaver Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, and one looks forward to the new legislation promised with anticipation that something might now be done more effectively to reduce the smoke pall.

I have long been an advocate of securing better conditions by educational methods, but attempts to educate in this field meet with little response. It would appear that an attitude exists which is unconcerned about smoke emission, and no attempt to reduce atmospheric pollution is made unless signs of monetary gain are forthcoming. This, to me, seems illogical, as all agree that the efficient use of fuel reduces costs and gives greater efficiency. Capital costs of alteration to plant seems to be the obstacle. However, it is pleasing to report that in some cases complete changeover has been made. Some firms are gradually introducing electrically-driven plant, and one firm has completely changed the method of firing. Dare one hope to see a Lancashire cotton town without the traditional smoky atmosphere? I maintain it can be done and am of the opinion it will benefit the industry if less smoke were produced. It is now being proved that steam is not required for cotton spinning and where steam is used there is no valid reason why better firing of the boilers should not be done.

The Council's interest in Atmospheric Pollution is shown by its membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and its co-operation with neighbouring authorities in forming a committee to investigate pollution in the districts. Two louvred cover lead peroxide cylinder testing instruments are situated within the urban area.

## FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

There are 159 factories in Chadderton and during the year 281 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Though cotton spinning is the predominant occupation of the working population a wide variety of goods are manufactured within the boundaries. Briefly these are:—

Cotton Spinning Mills	Electrical Engineers
Cotton waste factories	Light Engineering firms
Weaving sheds	Upholsterers
Dyeing and Finishing	Food factories
Garment Manufacturers	Builders' Yards
Boot repairers	

A study of the tables on Page 43 will show that little trouble is experienced and that there are few notifications received from Her Majesty's Inspectorate under the provisions of the Factories Act.

## SWIMMING BATHS

There is one swimming-bath in the District and this continues to be a centre of attraction, 36,376 children in organised parties from the schools visited the bath during the year. 618 Old Age Pensioners availed themselves of the use of slipper baths at reduced charges.

Of the seventeen samples of bath water submitted for bacteriological examination only two were adversely reported upon.

The bath is 90 feet by 30 feet and has a capacity of 90,000 gallons, and purification of the water is maintained by filtration and chlorination.

## SCHOOLS

There are eighteen schools in Chadderton and these were all visited during the year. Delay was experienced in attempts to improve the sanitary conditions at three of the schools, but it is hoped that before 1955 is over these improvements will have been made.

Many have been the discussions on school hygiene and much has been written concerning the practice of cleanliness where no or little amenities were provided. Criticism of the lack of hot water, soap and towels has often been made. Arguments have been advanced as to the practicability of supplying such modern conditions. In discussion I have heard it said, "Children may scald themselves", "Soap, brushes and the like will be stolen", "Nuisance will be created by the careless child", "Why provide such amenities when the child is not encouraged at home?"

It was therefore a real pleasure to inspect an Infants' School in this area and find **all** the amenities provided and to learn from the Head Teacher no trouble had been experienced in the twelve months that the school had been opened.

Does not this give the answer to those who would argue against the provision of facilities for the washing of hands in a correct manner? I wrote last year that those in charge of scholars would prevent the misuse of amenities provided. I am now satisfied that my statement was correct. It can be done, it is necessary and therefore should be done. Suitable and sufficient washing facilities are important features in the teaching of personal hygiene.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There is only one offensive trade in Chadderton, namely that of a tripe boiler in the South Ward. Ten visits were paid by the inspectors to this establishment.

### **RAG FLOCK PREMISES**

No rag flock is manufactured in the area. There is one registered upholsterer but little rag flock is used. No samples were taken during 1954.

### **MARINE STORE DEALERS AND BROKERS**

There are seven registered Marine Store Dealers and dealers in scrap metal. One of these premises is frequently visited as large quantities of rags are sorted. No formal action was required to be taken, but because of the large stock and the way material was deposited warning had to be given to prevent possible nuisance.



## **SECTION E**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

#### **MILK SUPPLY**

On January 1st, 1954, Chadderton became part of a district to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order 1953 applied. This meant that from that date it was unlawful to retail non-designated milk, and consequently ordinary raw milk produced and normally retailed in the district ceased. This was a great step forward in the improvement of the quality of the milk supply in the area. The community is now guaranteed what may be described as a safe milk since the bulk of the supply is Heat Treated and the only raw milk that can be supplied is that known as Tuberculin Tested. The Accredited designation ceased to operate on and after 1st October, 1954, so that in Chadderton only the following designated milks may now be retailed:—

Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
Pasteurised	Sterilised.

15 Samples were submitted for examination by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall, five of these being of Raw Milk, eight of Pasteurised and two of Sterilised milks. All proved to be satisfactory and in accordance with the standards for the various designations.

13 of the 15 samples were further examined for the presence or otherwise of Tubercle Bacilli, but in no case was infection found. This in itself is a proof of the value of the designated milks.

Full details of the types and samples sent for examination, and details concerning the number of registered purveyors and licences granted will be found on Page 48, Tables XIII and XIV.

No comment is required except possibly to say that the bulk of the licences as can be seen are for sterilised and pasteurised milks, these being retailed at shops within the area.

#### **BAKEHOUSES**

There are 43 bakehouses in Chadderton and many of these are what are known in South East Lancashire as domestic bakehouses (i.e., Bakehouses attached to house and shop). However, the standard of cleanliness is in the main quite good and in 67 visits paid by the inspectors it was only found necessary on 12 occasions to utter the cautionary word or take other disciplinary action. One awaits with anticipation, however, the promised new regulations with their demands for still further improvements in these premises.

#### **ICE-CREAM**

23 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1954, and of these 20 satisfied the test for Grade I. Two were placed in Grade II and the remaining one was in Grade IV. This was a sample taken from a batch that a local retailer had held in stock for some time. Action was taken with regard to the remainder and no further trouble has been experienced.

46 visits were made to premises where this commodity is retailed. 95% of that sold in Chadderton is prepacked, and all ice-cream is manufactured outside the district.

When one thinks of the amount of ice-cream now consumed by the public and the absence of illness now traced to such consumption, one cannot help but feel that the Heat Treatment Regulations have proved their worth.

## **FOOD PREMISES**

890 inspections of premises which come under this heading were made and there were 13 inspections of hawkers' vehicles.

One still finds the offender to the principles of food hygiene and this calls for reprimand, but it can honestly be claimed that public opinion, legislation and last, but by no means least, education have all borne fruit and there is considerable improvement to what existed some few years ago. However, that is not to say we have reached a Utopian position. Further improvement can and I have no doubt will be effected.

I have tabulated the types of food premises in the district and details concerning action that had to be taken. All that can be said is that 30 warnings were given and in one case further action was threatened unless some work was done. This had the desired result.

## **MEAT INSPECTION**

3rd July, 1954, saw the end of the control of meat supplies by Central Government, and the local authorities throughout the country were instructed to see that there were adequate slaughtering facilities for their particular districts. Prior to the end of control butchers were consulted as to their requirements, discussions took place with the Oldham County Borough, and it was finally decided that slaughtering be allowed in Chadderton in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, and subject to the previously licensed slaughterhouses being brought to a satisfactory hygienic standard. This resulted in slaughtering taking place in two private slaughterhouses and these have carried on regularly since July. This has meant additional work for the inspectors because of the times of slaughter, but it can be said that a 100% inspection of all slaughtering has been maintained.

In 1939 there were six licensed slaughterhouses operating, but three of the premises were far from satisfactory and in two of the cases concerned no real attempt was made to renew the licences. However, on December 31st applications were received from both owner and occupier of a third. It can now be reported that both these applications were refused and appeal by the owner to the Magistrates' Court was not successful. In the case of the last of the six premises mentioned one had been demolished during the period of control. An attempt to build a new slaughterhouse did not meet with approval by the Ministry and the matter was therefore dropped.

Experience from July would point to the fact that there is a sufficient meat supply to meet the needs of the district, and in point of fact some of the slaughtering done in Chadderton is for butchers in other areas. Table XVII on Page 50 give details of the carcasses inspected with other relevant information.

### **CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN**

The Chadderton Clean Food Association continued to function and two certificates of membership were applied for during the year, but these were deferred until further improvements had been carried out. Much discussion has taken place as to the value of these campaigns and there have been views expressed that only by legislation would effective results be obtained. It is not within the scope of this report to argue the merits of either case. It can be claimed that the majority of the food premises in this district have been improved because of educational talks rather than dire threats of evoking the law. However, one would have appreciated the regulations that were at first envisaged coming into operation, and disappointment was felt when the first draft was considerably altered. It was further disappointing to see the year close without any of the promised regulations becoming real statutory instruments. One hopes that 1955 will see progress in this respect as a hard core remains which can only be moved by enforcement or threatened enforcement of the law.

### **FOOD ADULTERATION**

Chadderton is not a Food and Drugs Authority and consequently is dependent upon the Lancashire County Council for the sampling of foodstuffs in the district.

Table XVIII, Pages 52 and 53, give details of what County Officers did in this part during 1954.

## **SECTION F**

### **HOUSING**

#### **GENERAL**

I have to report that little progress was made with regard to Slum Clearance during the year, and there was no major upheaval. Of the 60 houses for which representation was made during 1953 only eight were closed or in some cases demolished. Demolition orders were made on a further five houses and 20 undertakings to demolish or close houses were accepted by the Council who, in turn, undertook to re-house the tenants.

A start was made of the survey in preparation for the report to be given to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 30th August.

With the introduction of the new Housing Act the Department anticipated many enquiries concerning Certificates of Disrepair as it was thought owners would be pressing for rent increases. So far as Chadderton is concerned the Act has made little impact. Few owners have asked for increased rent under the provisions of the sections dealing with this matter, and there has been no frantic endeavour to execute repairs in order that the increased rent could be claimed.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was six, and all were granted. In one case only has the Landlord executed the repair, and successfully applied for a revocation of the Certificate.

There were cases where tenants were told by the owners of their houses that rents would be increased and these tenants enquired at the Department concerning this. Information was given as to the statutory obligation of the owner and what action could be taken. It was distinctly noticeable that no formal applications were then received, and it was found owners concerned did not make the statutory declarations to tenants.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, four Statutory Notices were served during the year.

Under the provisions of Section 11 of the same act the Council accepted an undertaking for a house to be reconditioned when closing of this house had been recommended.

It is reported by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor that during the year nine houses were built by the Council and 113 were built by private enterprise.

#### **OVERCROWDING**

Once again it has to be reported that no really accurate figure can be given as to the position of overcrowding in Chadderton. It is felt, however, that the position is not acute and there are comparatively few cases of real hardship. There are a fair number of cases where separation of the sexes for sleeping is difficult to obtain but these cases are gradually being eliminated by the Housing Committee.



During the year three cases of actual overcrowding were relieved and three families were involved with a total of 19 persons.

### **IMPROVEMENT GRANTS (Housing Act, 1949)**

The Council has continued to encourage owners in reconditioning and modernising of houses. Applications are dealt with by the Clerk's and the Engineer's and Surveyor's Departments. It is worthy of report that to date all applicants have been owner-occupiers. 38 applications were received during the year and 26 were approved.

### **HOUSING INSPECTIONS**

For details of these and action taken they can be seen in tabulated form on Pages 40 and 42, Tables VI and VIII.

## SECTION G

TABLE I  
DEATHS (NET)—1954

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total 1954
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	4	3	7
Tuberculosis other forms ... ..	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	6	5	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	16	8	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—
Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	23	23	46
Coronary Disease, angina ... ..	27	15	42
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	3	2	5
Other heart disease ... ..	23	26	49
Other circulatory disease ... ..	5	9	14
Influenza ... ..	1	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	5	4	9
Bronchitis ... ..	19	14	33
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	4	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ... ..	—	2	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	13	15	28
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	1	2
All other accidents ... ..	5	4	9
suicide ... ..	1	2	3
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
All causes	168	156	324

48

110

45

TABLE II.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY—1954.

## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total Under 1 Month
Atelectasis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	6
	6	3	—	—	—	9

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	Total
Accidentally Asphyxiated ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	6
Thomsen's Disease ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
	9	2	2	1	—	14

TABLE III

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1954**  
(other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	35	—	1	8	25	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	426	8	89	127	194	6	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	83	10	16	27	27	2	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	25	—	2	—	4	—	1	9	7	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	41	1	6	10	9	2	3	10	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	618	22	115	174	259	11	4	21	10	2	9



TABLE IV

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1954

Years Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-25 ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-35 ...	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-45 ...	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45-55 ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65 ...	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
65 and over...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	14	6	1	-	5	2	-	1
	20		1		7		1	

TABLE V

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

RATES	England and Wales Estimated Population— 44,274,000	Chadderton Estimated Population— 31,550	
<b>BIRTH RATES—</b>	1954	1954	Five Years 1950—1954
Live Births ... ..	15.2	14.0	13.5
Still Births (per 1000 total births) ...	23.4 (a)	32 (a)	24 (a)
<b>DEATH RATES—</b>			
All Causes ... ..	11.3	11.3	11.1
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.16	0.22	0.21
Cancer (all forms) ... ..	2.04	1.52	1.23
Maternal Mortality ... ..	0.69	2.29	1.8
Infant Mortality ... ..	25.5 (b)	33 (a)	23 (a)
Neo-Natal Mortality ... ..	17.7 (b)	21 (a)	12 (a)
<b>NOTIFICATIONS—</b>			
(CASE RATE per 1,000 pop.)			
Typhoid Fever (116 cases) ... ..	0.00	Nil	Nil
Para-Typhoid Fever (547 cases) ...	0.01	Nil	Nil
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	0.03	0.12	0.04
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.96	1.10	1.86
Whooping Cough ... ..	2.39	2.31	2.43
Diphtheria (176 cases) ... ..	0.00	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas ... ..	0.12	0.06	0.07
Smallpox ... ..	Nil	Nil	0.00 (1 case)
Measles ... ..	3.32	13.4	10.88
Pneumonia ... ..	0.60	0.79	0.76
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (1314 cases) ... ..	0.03	Nil	0.01
Acute Encephalitis (116 cases) ...	0.00	Nil	Nil
Dysentery ... ..	0.72	1.29	0.20
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.20	0.06	0.14
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	0.28	Nil	0.01
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>			
Respiratory ... ..	0.82	0.63	0.76
Other Forms ... ..	0.11	0.03	0.08

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

**TABLE VI**  
**SANITARY INSPECTION**

**(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses**

Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	2,015
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	4,941
Total number of houses inspected under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of inspections made re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	1,661
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1,191
Re-inspections re notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1,047
Number of inspections re vermin	...	...	...	...	...	129

**(2) Infectious Disease**

Number of visits to cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	73
Number of visits to cases of Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	12
Number of disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	19

**(3) Visits to Premises where Food is prepared, stored or sold**

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	67
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	55
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	103
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	46
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	38
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	181
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	17
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	53
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	115
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	203
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of visits re Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	23

**(4) Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections**

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	96
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	27
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	189
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	37
Drainage and Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	770
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	1,138
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	303
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	57
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	72
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	19

Petroleum ... ..	4
Fresh Water Closets ... ..	504
Waste Water Closets ... ..	727
Sanitary Pails ... ..	118
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds ... ..	18
Interviews and miscellaneous visits ... ..	352

**(5) Notices Served**

Informal Notices ... ..	1047
Statutory Notices ... ..	134

**Statutory Notices :—**

**Public Health Act, 1936.**

Section 39 ... ..	42
Section 45 ... ..	16
Section 47 ... ..	9
Section 56 ... ..	1
Section 75 ... ..	17
Section 93 ... ..	42

**Housing Act, 1936.**

Section 9 ... ..	4
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**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Section 13 ... ..	3
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<b>Total</b> ...	<b>134</b>
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**(6) Notices Complied with**

Informal Notices ... ..	962
Statutory Notices ... ..	76
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in Default of Owner ... ..	17

<b>(7) No. of summary proceedings taken</b> ... ..	<b>Nil</b>
--	------------

**TABLE VII**  
**Closet Accommodation**

Type of Closet	Converted 1954	Number at end of 1954
Pail Closets ... ..	4	233
Waste Water Closets ... ..	85	2,468
Trough Closets ... ..	11	160
Fresh Water Closets ... ..	—	9,167
	100	12,028



TABLE VIII

Defects Remedied during 1954

Defective roofs ... ..	130
„ chimney stacks ... ..	31
„ pointing and brickwork of walls ... ..	78
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ... ..	137
„ drains ... ..	96
„ waste pipes and channels ... ..	22
„ yard paving and paths ... ..	20
„ closets (fresh water) ... ..	51
„ closets (waste water) ... ..	75
„ sanitary pails ... ..	12
„ dustbins ... ..	693
„ ceilings ... ..	16
„ and damp walls ... ..	35
„ plaster ... ..	77
„ floors and stairs ... ..	27
„ doors, windows and sashcords ... ..	100
„ sinks ... ..	12
„ washboilers ... ..	4
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues ... ..	17
Dirty conditions and vermin ... ..	1
Offensive accumulations ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	16
Dirty piggeries ... ..	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation at Factories	2
Cleansing and limewashing of food premises ... ..	11

**TABLE IX**  
**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948**

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	24	23	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	190	254	13	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ...	6	4	-	-
Total ...	220	281	14	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	11	11	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive ...	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	14	14	-	3	-

**TABLE X**  
**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ... ..	17	10,971	1,526	12,510	34
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification ... ..	4	240	19	263	1
(b) Survey under the Act... ..	11	69	9	89	111
(c) Otherwise ( <i>e.g.</i> , when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	53	—	53	2
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ... ..		TOTAL	INSPECT IONS —		1421
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats—Major ... ..	2	—	4	6	—
—Minor ... ..	1	191	16	208	—
(b) Mice—Major... ..	4	2	—	6	—
—Minor ... ..	—	147	4	151	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A....	3	294	20	317	—
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ... ..	6	330	20	356	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work( <i>i.e.</i> , Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act... ..	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

### SEWER TREATMENTS

Number of manholes in the district—1,169	<i>Feb.</i> 1954	<i>Aug.</i> 1954
Number of manholes baited ... ..	557	531
Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	68	65
Number of manholes showing complete take ...	65	59

**TABLE XI**

**HOUSING STATISTICS**

(a) Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1954 :—

(1) By the Urban District Council	...	...	...	9
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	113
<b>Total</b>				<b>122</b>

**(b) UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES**

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2,015
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4,941
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	...	25
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	47
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	71
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	346

**2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	...	...	...	...	...	302
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year**

<b>A.</b>	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs				4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.				
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	—
<b>B.</b>	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				125
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—				
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	70
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	16



**TABLE XI (cont.)**

<b>C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</b>							
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	9
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the local authority...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses for which undertaking to recondition were accepted	...	...	...	...	...	1

<b>D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</b>							
(1)	Number of tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	—

<b>E. Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936</b>							
							NIL

**4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—**

<b>A.</b>							
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	24
(2)	Number of Families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	31
(3)	Number of Persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	102

<b>B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year</b>							
							—

<b>C.</b>							
(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Number of Persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	18½

TABLE XII

## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

Return of Certificates of Disrepair issued by the Local Authority under section 26 (1) of the above Act between 30th August, 1954 (the date of commencement of the Act) and 31st December, 1954.

	No. of applications for certificates	No. granted	No. Refused	No. of applications for revocation of certificates	No. granted	No. Refused
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.	6	6	—	1	1	—
(b) Dwelling-houses which have <b>not</b> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act. 1920.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure, but still in force at 30th August, 1954.

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XIII

## MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk distributors ... ..	170
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk ... ..	34
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk ... ..	130
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk ... ..	10
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised) ...	9
No. of Supplementary licences—pasteurised milk ... ..	11
No. of Supplementary licences—sterilised milk ... ..	12
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk ...	8
No. of Supplementary licences—tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised) ...	4

TABLE XIV

## ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1954.

### RESULTS

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No result
<b>(a) RAW MILK.</b>				
I. Tuberculosis-biological tests ... ..	5	(Neg) 5	(Pos) —	—
II. Methylene Blue Reduction test ...	5	5	—	—
III. B. Coli examinations	—	—	—	—
IV. Sediment tests ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>(b) "HEAT TREATED" MILK.</b>				
I. Tuberculosis ... ..	8	(Neg) 8	—	—
<b>(c) PASTEURISED.</b>				
II. Phosphatase test ...	8	8	—	—
III. Methylene Blue Reduction test ...	—	—	—	—
<b>(d) STERILISED.</b>				
IV. Turbidity test ... ..	2	2	—	—

TABLE XV

## ACTION TAKEN IN RELATION TO SAMPLES

Number of notifications of Tuberculous Milk forwarded to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in respect of :—

(a) Milk produced in District	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Milk produced in other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	—

Results of Ministry investigations within the District during the Year, arising from notifications by the Local Authority :—

No. of Veterinary Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases where Animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases reported negative where Animals had been sold prior to investigation	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of cases reported negative, no Animals seized	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Orders served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	—

TABLE XVI

## FOOD PREMISES — 1954.

Number of Food Premises, by type of business in District at end of year.

Shops (selling mainly sweets, ice cream and minerals)	...	...	23
Bakehouses	...	...	43
Butchers	...	...	43
Canteens and School Meals Centres	...	...	40
Cafes	...	...	2
Fish Fryers	...	...	33
Greengrocers (inc. Fishmongers)	...	...	27
Grocers	...	...	135
Licensed Victuallers and Clubs	...	...	48

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**TABLE XVII**  
**MEAT INSPECTION—1954**

**Carcases Inspected and Condemed within the District.**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed ... ..	145	155	46	1322	234
No. Inspected ... ..	145	155	46	1322	234
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Part or Organ condemned ... ..	7	12	—	20	8
% of No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. ... ..	4.83%	7.74%	—	1.51%	3.42%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Part or Organ condemned ... ..	9	66	—	—	6
% of No. inspected affected with T.B. ...	6.21%	42.58%	—	—	2.56%

**Total Weight Condemed :—2132 lbs.**

TABLE VIII

**Unsound Food Condemned—1954**

	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon ... ..	23	0
Beef ... ..	124	8
Beef (Imported) ... ..	227	8
Biscuits ... ..	8	0
Cheese ... ..	26	6
Corned Beef (Tinned) ... ..	46	8
Cream (Tinned) ... ..	—	4
Fish (Cod) ... ..	518	3
Frozen Eggs (Tinned) ... ..	28	0
Fruit (Tinned) ... ..	54	14
Gammon ... ..	23	0
Ham (Tinned) ... ..	286	1
Liver (Imported) ... ..	8	8
Meat (Luncheon, Tinned) ... ..	20	8
Milk (Tinned) ... ..	17	1
Pea Nut Butter ... ..	1	0
Peel (Mixed) ... ..	—	8
Pickles ... ..	1	1
Pork ... ..	14	11
Preserves ... ..	18	0
Sausages ... ..	2	0
Shredded Wheat ... ..	1	4
Tongue (Tinned) ... ..	142	10
Tomato Juice (Tinned) ... ..	—	15
Veal (Tinned) ... ..	62	0
Vegetables (Tinned) ... ..	31	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1687	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## TABLE XIX

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

## Samples Submitted for Examination—1954.

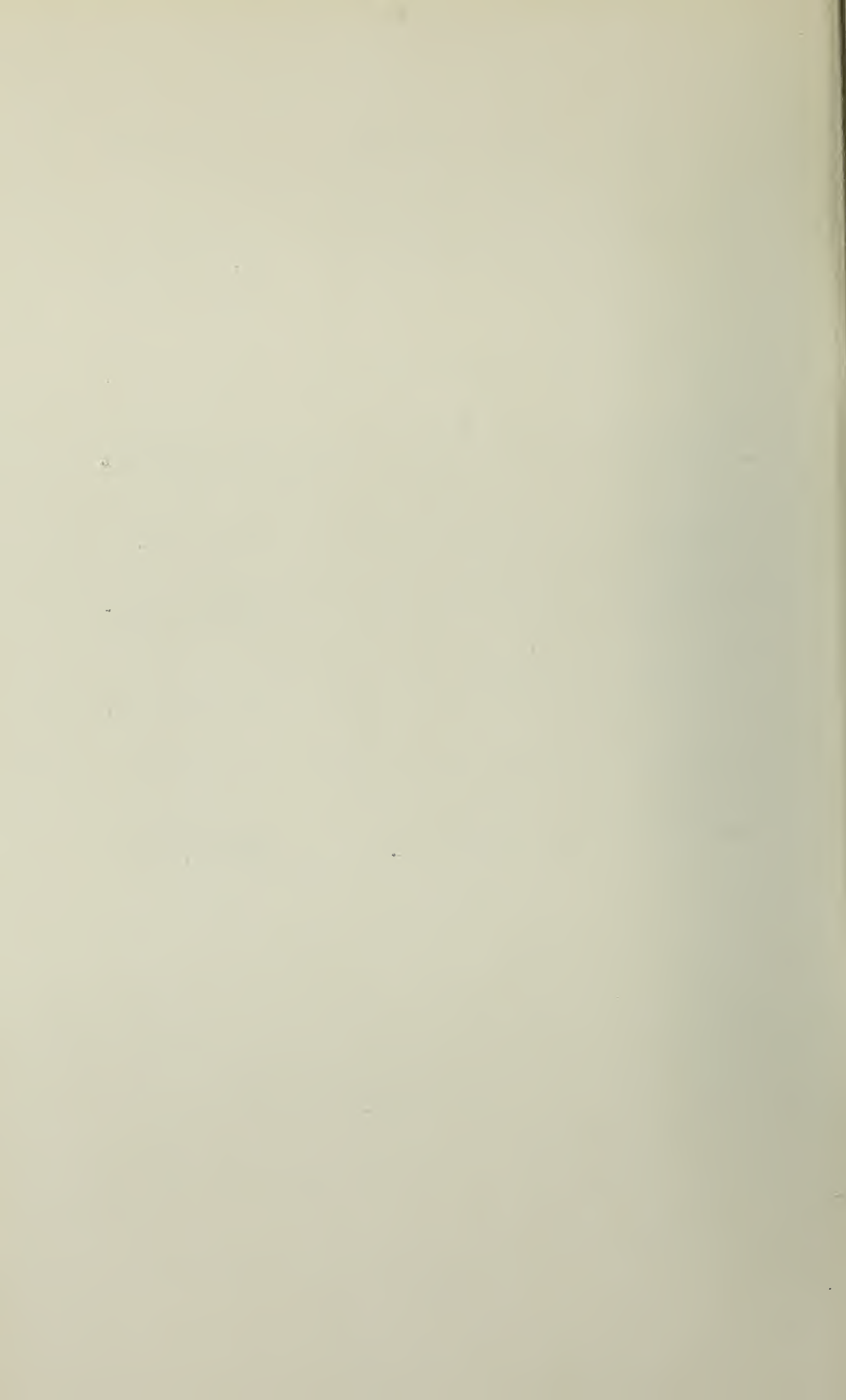
	No. of Samples Taken
Apples	1
Bacon	1
Beans (Canned)	2
Beef Sausage	1
Blancmange Powder	1
Borax	2
Boric Acid Ointment	1
Boric Acid Powder	1
Bread	1
Camphorated Oil	2
Cheddar Cheese	1
Cocoa	1
Cooking Fat	4
Cream (Canned)	1
Cut Mixed Peel	1
Dried Beans	1
Dried Peas	1
Dried Sage	1
Dripping	1
Farola	1
Flavouring Essence	1
Fruit Cake	1
Gin	1
Ground Rice	1
Honey, Malt and Fruit Loaf	1
Ice Lollies	2
Lard	2
Lentils	1
Margarine	2
Mild Beer	3
Milk	91
Morning Orange Crush	1
Olive Oil (B.P.)	1
Pearl Barley	2
Pork Sausages	2
Prunes	1
Pure Orange Drink	1
Rice	1
Saccharin Tablets	1
Sauce	2
Semolina	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1
Sodium Bicarbonate	1
Soup (Canned)	2
Spanish Honey and Butter Sweets	1
Sponge Pudding Mixture (Sweetened)	1
Table Jelly	1
Tea	1
Whisky	1
White Pepper	1
Whole Orange Drink	1

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The above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

SAMPLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	ACTION TAKEN
1 Pure Orange Drink	No Name of the food except the words "Pure Orange Drink."	Packers informed of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order.
1 Pork Sausage	Meat content only 56.5 per cent.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Sponge pudding mixture sweetened	Available carbon-di-oxide only 0.09 per cent.	Stock withdrawn from sale and packers communicated with.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Ice lollies	No declaration of ingredients.	Packers communicated with.
1 Beans, canned	Tin content 310 parts per million.	Further samples of same brand obtained.
1 Pork Sausage	Meat content only 62.5 per cent.	No action taken.
1 Shredded beef suet	Fat content only 80.0 per cent. Deficient 3 per cent. fat.	Packers communicated with.











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